

TUESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1895.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUR, tee ing before 6 o'clock.

Local News.—The City and Suburban News Sureau the United Passes and New York Associates Pass is at 31 to 39 Ann street. All information and do-ments for public use instantly disseminated to a press of the who's country.

1895.

The year which begins this morning seems likely to be one of extraordinary interest for many movements and tendencies, which have been long gathering impetus, must now draw to a head, and their outcome for good or evil will become a part of history. The consequences of a great political upheaval in the United States will make themselves felt to some extent within the coming twelvemonth; while in the Old World there are wars, already existing or in course of preparation; there are international problems which clamor for immediate solution; and there are grave political crises impending in many European States of the first class. It is, no doubt, very difficult to forecast with any close approach to certainty the course of future events, but we can define the trend that genuine Americans desire that they shall take, by indicating the countries and the causes on whose side will be arrayed the most tremendous moral force now active on this earth, the force evolved from the convictions and the sympathies of the great American republic.

In our own country, during the year now

opening and the next, the failure of the Philadelphia Convention of 1787 to carry out its original intention of making our Chief Magistrate the appointee of Congress, as he was under the Articles of Confederation, or of making at least his term of office conterminous with that of the House of Representatives, as is the case in Switzerland, may be expected to cause a deadlock between the Executive and the legislative branches of our Federal Government. After the approaching fourth of March the House of Representatives, and perhaps the Senate, will be controlled by a party diametrically and vehemently opposed to the foreign and home polley of which President CLEVELAND been the inspirer and chief author. We decline to believe that a measure so insolently defiant of Democratic doctrines and traditions as is the income tax would have been sanctioned by a Democratic majority in Congress had it not been suggested and commended in the President's message of Dec. 4, 1893. We are equally confident that the people will eventually absolve the Democracy from any share of responsibility for the series of disgraceful blunders committed by the State Department under the present Administration. The fact remains that for the coming twelvemonth we must look mainly to the Republicans, as the accredited spokesmen of the people and controllers of the public purse, to shield us from further obliquities and errors, and to redress, as far as possible, the mistakes already made. They can oppose an insuperable barrier to fantastic and credit-shaking experiments in finance; to any tinkerings with the tariff which would aggravate the depression of our industries and the misery of the workingmen who have been thrust out of employment; to the treacherous sacrifice of our nation's interests in Hawaii and Samoa: and to the reckless abandonment of our time-honored attitude of dignified isolation by officious and abortive efforts to meddle in the affairs of the Old World. Nor will the Republicans retain their hold upon public confidence if they confine themselves to a posture of mere negation and resistance. The people of the United States expect them to repeal the injunitous, fraudbreeding, and class-creating income tax, and to cast upon the President the choice between an odious veto or a reluctant signature. They expect them also to reënact the provisions relating to reciprocity which were made law in 1890, and which would rescue American producers from the harsh discrimination practised or threatened by Germany, Spain, and other countries in both hemispheres, and which, if coupled with a repeal of the sections of the new tariff affecting the Dominion would tend to revolutionize Canadian sentiment with regard to annexation. These things the Republicans can do, so far as the performance lies within the power of Congress, and the people may be safely left to deal with the President, if he taxes their patience further by a refusal to ratify their will.

Next to our own land our sister American republics are the States for which the deepest sympathy is felt by all Americans who possess a clear perception of their country's interests and of its predestined sphere of influence. We would speed them all upon the path upon which we preceded them by half a century; and if, for the moment, we regard the Argentine Confederation with most lively satisfaction, this is because it has advanced further than its neighbor common wealths in the way of thoroughly diffused enlightenment. There is no city in either hemisphere more highly civilized than is Buenos Ayres, nor is there any country in which the guarantees of civil liberty are more firmly embedded in the organic law than they are in the Argentine Republic. Nowhere, too, is the legislation respecting elementary, secondary, and higher education, marriage and divorce, the administration of justice, and the treatment of crime and pauperism more deserving of hearty admiration. It is true that, tempted by the English distributors of borrowed capital, the Argentines contracted a huge national and provincial debt, and have temporarily suffered from the disturbance and discouragement attending liquidation; but they have made a sturdy and successful struggle against repudiation, and their almost limitless natural resources cannot fail eventually to place their finances on a solid basis. The complete equality before the law and at the ballot box, which is the glory of the Argentine Republic, will, we may hope, be witpessed speedily in Chili, where the stress of public sentiment is proving too strong for the land-owning oligarchs, and where the once-proscribed Balmacedists have taken a conspicuous part in the recent triumph of the Liberals. When Chili shall have curbed the centralizing and reactionary tendencies of her Government, and shall have remodelled her organic law upon thoroughly democratic principles, she will take rank, to which her conquests alone would not entitle her, among the foremost exemplars of Latin-American civilization. For Peru, dismembered and bankrupt, and with her earnest effort at recovery interrupted by civil war, it is impossible for Americans not to feel profound commiseration. We had hoped ere this to see her redeem the mortgaged districts, Tacna and Arica, and, under the agreement with the European bond-

themselves to acquire safeguards against internal commotion, and to advance their own highest interests, by entering into a close confederation with the Argentine Re-Such a South American union, public. stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and with transcontinental railways rivetting the constituent States, would offer all the needed guarantees of stability, prosperity, and progress; would quickly absorb Ecuador: and would act like a resistless magnet upon Colombia and Venezuela. Brazil, on the other hand, which in territory is itself an empire, as it but lately was in name, seems constrained by a difference of language to work out a separate destiny; and she has already taken a long step toward material and moral improvement by what seems a definite repudiation of monarchy. American well-wishers, however, cannot but regret that the first years of experiment in republican Government should have been marked by so much personal self-seeking, and so much sectional and class antagonism. Nor can those who would fain see Brazil become the rival in diffused well being and enlightenment of the Argentine Republic, note without misgiving the present signs of insurrection on the part of the adherents of the ex-dictator PEIXOTTO against the constitutional regime of which President MORAES is the head. As for the Central American States, with which we shall eventually enter into intimate relations, there is, unhappily, no ground for anticipating any early cessation of the revolutions which have cursed Guatemala, Salvador, Nicaragua, and Honduras, and from which Rica alone has been relatively exempt. But the completion of the Nica ragua Canal will usher in a new era for this division of the continent, by imparting an immense stimulus to its agriculture and commerce; and then will be heard the imperative demand for administrative stabilty, which is the inevitable outcome of omical advancement. We may assume that the next Congress, if not this, will take the steps required for the construction of the interoceanic waterway which is indispensable for the safe and speedy maritime connection of our Atlantic with our Pacific coast, and over which Americans may feel sure of exercising unchallenged control now that the British Government has been shamed into assenting to Nicaragua's assertion of her lawful jurisdiction over the Mosquito Coast. With reference to the boundary dispute between Guatemala and Mexico, we need only say that our people, regarding both parties with equal friendship, cannot but believe the controversy capable of peaceful settlement, and would cheerfully give their good offices to that end. Glancing now at the internal condition of Mexico, we gladly recognize that President DIAZ has succeeded in maintaining order and tranquillity during his prolonged administration, and that in the same period the means of communication by railway and telegraph have been signally increased. Yet the candor of sincere well wishers forces us to add that there is much room for improvement in the facilities for elementary education, which would qualify the masses of the Mexican population to ex-

needs only the stimulus of quick and cheap

access to the sea. To the onlooker it seems

a pity that Peru and Bolivia cannot bring

to the social and moral level of the Argentines. Our friends, the Liberals of the Dominion of Canada, are justly encouraged by the patent fact that the death of Sir JOHN THOMPSON has left the Conservatives without a leader competent to reconcile the conflicting demands and preoccupations of the various provinces. We trust that events may justify Mr. LAURIER in predicting that, should the present Canadian Government venture to appeal to the country, the Liberals would sweep Quebec and make so strong a demonstration in Ontario as to make sure of a majority in the Ottawa House of Commons. We should feel more certain of their success, if the Canadian general election were postponed until after our Congress had repealed those clauses of the new Tariff act which have gratuitously relieved Canadian products from a large part of the customs duties which formerly weighed upon them. We would warn, moreover, the Canadian advocates of close relations with this country, that while the plank of unrestricted reciprocity may be a good lever for impelling their countrymen part of the way toward the longed-for goal, it should be regarded strictly as a means and not an end: for the American people, now thoroughly alive to their own interests, will never give Canadian commodities free acto American markets, until the Canadian provinces are ready to accept, with the commercial privileges, the political re-

ercise the suffrage and gradually lift them

sponsibilities of members of our Union. It would be idle to deny that, among all European countries, France has the firmest hold upon American sympathies, and it is equally certain that our sympathies have been intensified since France adopted a republican régime. She was the midwife and the foster mother but for whom the American republic must have perished in the throes of birth, or starved in its afflicted infancy. To her we owe it that our pascent commonwealth was not strangled by its natural parent, who from the outset regarded the transatlantic colonies with a sour, sordid, and spiteful eye. In every American, who knows the history of his country, the love of France is as instinctive and undying as hatred of Great Britain is deep-rooted and unslakable. There is no true American who did not feel in 1870-71, that France was the guiltless and unhappy victim of the hideous corruption and misgovernment due to a usurping sovereign, and who has not watched with exultant joy her splendid rehabilitation as a military, naval, and financial power. It is because the prosperity of France, and the prospect of her early reascension to the place that history awards her, are near to the American heart, that we observe with affectionate anxiety every incident that threatens to shake the pillars of the social order, to split and cripple the national energies by intestine quarrels, to sap the hope of foreign alliances, and to cloud the fame of a great people. That is why we have deplored the failure to purge the Legislature of every person incriminated by the Panama exposure, and to expel from the Legion of Honor the men whose names are synonymes for fraud. That is why we regret to see a disposition on the part of many Deputies to begin the same campaign of personal vindictiveness against their present Chief Magistrate which was successfully pursued against President GREVY. But if such things seem to indicate a feverish pettiness of aim and sentiment rather than a large and far-sighted patriotiam, they should be ascribed in no small measure to the canker of protructed peace which has infected the surface of public action and opinion, but which has left the nation sound and vigorous at the core. This was proved by the virtual una-

French protectorate in Madagascar, nor is there is there any room for doubt that the coming year will see that almost continental island added to the French colonial domain. Let but a really portentous cloud darken the European horizon, and a solemn appeal to the electors will touch the conscience and the heart of France, and assure the return of Deputies fit to guide their country through the shocks of war.

Nothing which has occurred for many years in European politics has been witnessed by Americans with more delight than the evidence of a cordial friendship, if not of an actual alliance, between France and Russia. Those of us who remember the Crimean war, can recall the regret with which we felt our sympathies riven asunder by the fact that two powers, both of which had been our benefactors, were arrayed against each other. There was in this country a widespread satisfaction when, by the peace of Paris, the Russian and French Governments were restored to amity. At that time, moreover, we were unconscious of the vast obligation under which ALEXANDER II. was to place us at a fateful crisis of our civil war, by blocking the wish of NAPOLEON III, and of Lord PALMERSTON to recognize the Southern Confederacy. This service, although of incalculable value, was but in keeping with the attitude of ALEXANDER I. toward the United States before and during the war of 1812; and with the offer made by CATHER-INE II. to mediate between the parties to the war of American independence, an offer which came to naught solely because Great Britain refused to permit our American forefathers to be represented in the negotiations Americans have tenacious memories, and they are no more likely to forget the benefits received from Russia than they are to forgive the long and ugly tale of insults and injuries which we have suffered at the hands of England. It is owing to the sturdy and unyielding fibre of the American heart, which makes us as grateful to friends as we are implacable to enemies, that we should view with exultation a triumphant advance of Russia's arms in central Asia; her acquisition of a naval station on the Gulf of Pe-chi-li or in Corea, and the completion of the trans-Siberian railway, which will make her incomparably the strongest of Asiatic powers. Nor is there a single American Christian who would not rejoice to see the Czar come forward as the savior of Armenia, and begin the long-deferred redemption of Anatolia and Roumelia the fangs of the bloodthirsty Turk. Meanwhile, it is but a decisive proof of our intelligent and ardent sympathy, that we should applaud NICHOLAS II. were he to resume the path of reform marked out by his illustrious and martyred grandfather, and, confiding in his subjects' devotion, to give them a liberal Constitution and the power of attesting their fervent lovalty at the ballot box. When we say that Americans can never

pay their inestimable debt to France, we do

not mean that they would like to see her

aggrandized at the expense of Germany. Like DESDEMONA, wavering between her husband and her father, we do confess here s divided duty. Time has healed the rankling recollection that in our Revolutionary war tens of thousands of Germans, under the detested name of Hessians, came hither in British pay to help to stifle our new-born liberties. We have learned to pity and not condemn them, because, the slaves of netty autocrats, they were sent, as poor, unthinking mercenaries, to rob us of the precious boon for which their grandsons were to risk their lives. The magnificent but luckless uprising of 1848 revealed to us the Germans as they are, and wiped out the last vestige of traditional animosity. Since then millions of liberty-loving, upright, industrious, educated Germans have sought a home in the United States. There are no better citizens; as brethren have they been welcomed by the descendants of Cavalier and Puritan; as brethren they will stand by us, alike against internal convulsion and foreign onset; and as brethren they will help to swell our country's expansive impulses and far-stretching influence, the sweep and might of which it is reserved for the twentieth century to measure. It is impossible, then, that we should wish to see France, our benefactor, and Germany, our brothers' fatherland, enwrithed in a mortal struggle for existence. No, rather should we like to behold the rightful hunger of both countries for territorial extension, and for honor in the eyes of men, gratified in a different direction, and by virtue of a combination to which Americans could say GoD speed. The auspicious and ideal coalition, from the viewpoint of the American republic, would be one between Russia, Germany, and France for the partition of the British empire. Nothing could withstand such a coalition, and there would be spoils enough for all: nor is there any doubt that Canada, and probably the British West Indies, would fall to us in recognition of the undisguised delight with which we should survey the ruin of our hereditary foe. It may well be that such a definite and clearly feasible solution of many international problems is yet distant; if so, our lively interest in Germany must be concentrated, for the present in the hope that WIL-LIAM II., in his vagrant and headlong plunges toward absolutism, will not shatter the hard-won unity without which the German fatherland can look forward to no | Church. It is understood that Dr. WEKERLE future, as, in all the centuries that part BAR-BAROSSA from BISMARCK, it may be said to have had no past. He seems as yet blind to the fact that his projected suffocation of the freedom of speech, of meeting, and of the the party of progress which still dominates press, aimed not at the Socialists only, but | the Chamber of Deputies at Budapest. In at Radicals, Clericals, and Agrarians as the Cisleithan half of the Harsburg realm well, and his intended levying of taxes certain to cripple the resources hitherto reserved for the support of the constituent States, have excited in southern and central Germany deep misgivings touching the advantages of the existing federative regime. It behooves the Kaiser to perceive betimes that Bavaria, Würtemberg, Hesse Darmstadt, Baden, and, we might add, Saxony, are far less ready to be Prussianized than they were twenty or ten years ago, and that if the tie, still binding them to the empire, should be strained much further, it might snap; in which case nothing could hold back France from assailing disrupted Germany. By a struggle for life between Germans and Frenchmen civilization can only lose, and, therefore, we devoutly hope that no mistakes of internal administration on either side may obstruct their eventual cooperation against England, which at heart hates them both, and which for its quenchless lust of domination has not unfairly been described as the enemy of the human race.

The feeling with which Americans at first egarded the attainment of Italian unity has been considerably modified during the quarter of a century that has since elapsed. Who, except the head of the Savoyard dynasty, can be said to have profited by the consolidation of the Italian peninsula? Of what value is national unity if it does not holders develop the mining, forestry, and | nimity with which the Chamber voted the | bring with it liberty, prosperity, and public agricultural wealth of her interior, which appropriations needed for enforcing a virtue? Can it be truthfully asserted that

in any of these respects the Italian per ple, taken as a whole, are better off than they were under the deposed regimes? It may be that in the former kingdom of Naples there is more equality before the law, and there is certainly more freedom from arbitrary oppression; but this is not true of Tuscany, and we doubt if it is true of Lombardy, in spite of the rigor with which political offenders were treated under Austrian rule. That official corruption and embezzlement were far less pervasive and deep-scated even in Naples under King BOMBA than they now are in Rome, has been conclusively established by the exposure of the banking scandals. As for the economical condition of Italy at large, taxation has notoriously reached the limit beyond which it cannot be pushed without ssening the aggregate returns. The rich and well-to-do gain some relief by bribing the tax gatherers; but the poor are ground down to the point at which the most homeloving of peoples are driven to expatriation. How much Italian unity has done for the tolling millions may be measured by the tremendous outflow of Italian emigrants in recent years to the Argentine Republic and the United States. Such would not have been the plight of Italy had she continued to be governed by men of the stamp of CAYOUR, RICASOLI, and MIN-GHETTI. To sympathetic American onlookers there now seem but two things to be done. The one is to submit forthwith to such a change of foreign policy as will render possible a drastic reduction of the standing army; the other is to come quickly to such an agreement with the Vatican as will sum mon Catholic electors to the ballot box, and thus assure the return of an upright, patriotic, and conservative majority to the Chamber of Deputies. The truth should be patent to HUMBERT I. that his dynasty was more firmly rooted in the affections of his subjects when it reigned at Florence than it has been since the capital, in violation of treaties, was transferred by brute force to Rome. Now it looks, at the end of a quarter of a century as if, in stubbornly clinging to Rome, the house of Savoy risks the loss of Italy.

With regard to Spain, it must be acknowle

edged that her iniquitous treatment of Cubs has embittered Americans against her Since the close of our civil war we have ceased to have any selfish motive for wishing to acquire the island, which is still the Queen of the Antilles; and if we yet view with interest the inextinguishable desire of the Cubans for annexation, for independence or at least for a measure of autonomy, the sentiment is a purely generous and philanthropic one. We have never believed that the concentration of Cuban efforts on the autonomist programme would have any substantial success, and we warn the upholders of that policy that the latest promise made by the Sagasta Ministry will at best, like many a previous assurance, be kept to the ear but broken to the hope. Of what avail will be the nominal transfer of authority over the island's internal administration to a local council, half the members of which are to be chosen by Cuban electors, if the council is to have no power to limit the fiscal burden imposed by the military and naval forces stationed in Cuba to maintain the supremacy of Spain; and if the levying of taxes on the island's foreign trade is to be reserved to the Cortes at Madrid? To the candid observer, Cuba seems to have, for the moment, no chance of economical redemption, or even of material relief; yet he would be but a false friend of Cuban patriots who should advise them at this time to recur to insurrection. So long as we have a President at Washington who pulls down the Stars and Stripes at Honolulu, it would be absurd for the victims of monarchical government anywhere to look for the slightest official support, or even sympathy, to the United States. But it is as sure as anything within the range of human prevision can be, that when, in the twentieth century, this country shall have fully awakened to its more than Roman destiny, the brutal resolve of Spain to keep its West Indian possessions virtually enslaved will be brushed aside, and liberated Cuba will be invited to become a member of the American Union. In the Austro-Hungarian monarchy there are three things which American observers hope to see accomplished within the coming year. The Czechs, having succeeded in maintaining their nationality in spite of age-long efforts to extinguish it, and having not only preserved their language but brought about in our time a brilliant revival of their native literature, have as their local autonomy shall be attested and proclaimed by the symbolic rite of coronation, and by the institution of a separate Parliament. His experience with Hungary should by this time have convinced the HAPSBURG Kaiser that he has much more to gain than lose by allowing himself to be crowned at Prague, and by constituting Bohemia, with its historical adjuncts of Moravia and Austrian Silesia, a separate division of his empire. Those who have followed the affairs of Hungary will hope that the involuntary resignation of the Ministry, headed by Dr. WEKERLE, represents but a temporary check to the national movement which began with the passage of the civil marriage bill, and which aims at a complete divorcement of the civil power from the might have kept his place had he consented to abandon the most radical of his colleagues, but the proof of loyalty that he has given can but tighten his hold upon the only question likely to be marked with keen interest by Americans during the coming twelvemonth is whether the wage-

earners of Vienna and of the Germanspeaking provinces will accept, without violent remonstrance, any less close approach to universal suffrage than was proposed by ex-Premier Von TAAFE. We have intimated that the only solution of the urgent Armenian problem which would satisfy the moral sense of the American people would be the instant incorporation of Turkish Armenia in the Czar's dominions. What the Porte will propose is to erect Armenia into a separate province, ostensibly invested with large powers of lecal autonomy, and to be governed by a nominal Christian, as to whom, however, it must be stipulated that he shall in no case be an Armenian. The kind of Christians that would be designated for such a post can be inferred from the egregious specimens de spatched as Ministers to some foreign powers. It is not likely that most of the nations that were represented in the Berlin Congress will place the slightest faith in the Porte's promise of good behavior. The Turks have had sixteen years in which to keep their treaty pledge about Armenia, and the result is the devilish massacre in the Sassoon district. Nevertheless, there is but too much reason to believe that the British Government, with the loathsome hypocrisy which has characterized its attitude toward the Christian victims of Ottoman

harbarity throughout the present century, would sanctimoniously advise the acceptance of the Porte's perfidious proposal, butfor the fact that, happlly, Mr. GLADstone is still alive, and may be relied upon to sound a trumpet blast against such an infamous betrayal of the helpless. The connection of our own State Department with the investigation of the Armenian outrages would be sidesplitting, were it not shbcking to the national sense of commiseration which the Sassoon atrocity was certain to excite. No sooner did the Sultan ADDUL HAMID discover that, an exposure of his conduct was imminent than he bethought himself that Mr. CLEVELAND had selected for the post of Minister to a country holding millions of Christians in bondage a man who did not even profess acceptance of the Christian faith. That was, indeed, the first time in the history of Christendom that an avowed non-Christian was deputed as a suitable protector of the persecuted Christians in the Ottoman Empire. Recalling this original performance on the part of Mr. CLEVELAND, the Sultan naturally suggested that the United States should be represented on the commission of inquiry, expecting that some truckling counterpart of ex-Minister STRAUS would be delegated for the purpose. But, meanwhile, the American people had been made alive to the true inwardness of the Armenian bustness; and accordingly Messrs. CLEVELAND and GRESHAM, who had smarted under the whip-like application of public opinion to their Hawaijan project, felt themselves constrained to pick out a Christian for the post of inquisitive commissioner, a selection which the Turkish Sultan rejected with the utmost promptitude and firmness

We pass to the contest proceeding, though

with some abatement of vigor, between

China and Japan. It cannot be denied, and the Mikado's Government may do well to heed the fact, that a certain change is coming over the feeling of the American people with regard to the war in the far East. Not that we put any faith in the report of the monstrous barbarities said to have been committed by the Japanese after the capture of Port Arthur, a report utterly discredited by the despicable nature of its source. We assume it to be ridiculous to expect that either of the combatants in this struggle should observe unswervingly the humane usages which are now enforced in European warfare. The wavering of sentiment to which we refer is due to a cause much deeper than any sporadic outburst of savagery on the part of a people which can be at best but thinly veneered by an at tempt, brief, however exemplary and zealous, to assimilate Western civilization. It is well known, indeed, to those possessed of even a cursory acquaintance with the history of Japan, that the extraordinary gentleness and courtesy evinced by the Japanese un der peaceful conditions are compatible with the perpetration of the most horrible atrocities in time of war. We repeat that we expect no impossibilities, such as the total transformation of a nation's character in thirty years. But, unless we miscontrue the purport of recent incidents and move ments, the aim of Japan is less liberal. exemplary, and unselfish than we had at first supposed. So long as the Japanese were thought to be determined upon the capture of Mukden and Pekin, we were justified in looking forward to the overthrow of the Manchu dynasty, which has been long a curse to China, and the suppression of which is the essential condition of the country's regeneration. For the masses of the Chinese population no American, who has taken the pains to inform himself, can feel anything except profound commiseration Deeply imbued with the almost Christ-like teachings of CONFUCIUS, the Chinese people, as a whole, are as estimable and as amiable, as were the Japanese, before they sought to remodel their systems of government. education, and warfare upon European patterns. Alive to this fact, American observers had no desire that the Chinese should suffer at the hands of the Japanese for the blunders of the execrated Manchu dynasty, and they have believed that the capture of Pekin by the Mikado's forces would assure the long and fervently desired accession of a native ruler to the headship of the Celestial empire. Now, however, it appears that the advance of the first Japanese army against Mukden has been countermanded; that the movement of the second and third armies toward Pekin has been indefinitely postponed, and that the Tokio Government is ready to enter into negotiations, from which good a right as the Magyars to claim that Japan may hope for territorial and pecuniary gains, and the Manchu dynasty may expect security, while the only victim will be the already scourged and plundered people of China, from whom additional taxes will be wrung. On the other hand, had the Japanese taken Pekin, they could have dispensed with a pecuniary indemnity, for the reason that a native Chinese sovereign could have afforded to code the whole of Manchuria as well as Formosa, on condition that no extra burdens should be placed on his subjects in the Middle Kingdom, As it is, Japan apparently prefers to prop the Manchu rulers on their throne. Herein she shows herself strangely oblivious of the dangers threatened by Manchu duplicity; for we should not be much surprised if the result were that the negotiations are spun out until next spring, when the Japanese, to their dismay, may find themselves confronted by a new Chinese navy, and a formidable Chinese army, such as was organized by WARD and GORDON. If, in conclusion, we recur once more, and

> of the sympathy which all Americans must feel in the gallant struggle of the Irish for self-government, and of our no less ardent desire to hasten the annexation of Canada, and the definite healing of the schism of the Anglo-Saxon race upon this continent. The peremptory demand made the other day upon Lord ROSEBERY by the seventy-one McCarthyites has seemingly had the effect of compelling the Government to replace the home-rule project in the forefront of the Liberal programme; and it may be that this timely recognition of pendence on Nationalist votes, and the measures taken by Mr. JOHN MORLEY to relieve destitution in certain famine stricken districts of Ireland, will cause Mr. JOHN E. REDMOND and his colleagues to reconsider their intention of persistently opposing the Ministry. In that event, Lord ROSEBERY, although generally regarded as a failure, may escape defeat at the opening of Parliament; but it is unlikely that Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT, now almost universally accepted as the real leader of the Liberal party, will help by the construction of a second successful budget to support his nominal superior in office for another year. As for the dream of imperial federation, caressed by Canadian opponents of annexation, it is now scouted by every influential statesman and every practical politician in Great Britain. The Canadian farmers do not wish for federation, unless England will impose a discriminative duty on those American

more explicitly, to England, it is by reason

food staples which compete with Canadian commodities. To such a tax upon food staples the British consumer never will submit. There is not a trace of sentiment on either side; and England's pretence of affectionate delight at the sham display of Canadian loyalty is as hollow and ridiculous as her tardy and ful-ome discovery of American kindred beyond sea. That was, indeed, a wonderful discovery; and it may be that such empty overtures to conciliation will be received with effusive joy in some Atlantic cities by a few hundred impotent and derided Anglomaniacs; but we aver that by scores of millions of genuine, true-born Americans they will be repelled with scorn.

Fortunatus Byrnes. The testimony of Superintendent BYRNES before the LEXOW committee showed clearly the sources of his comfortable fortune. His intimacies in Wall street, and especially with the late Mr. JAY GOULD and with Mr. GEORGE GOULD, have been long known and well known, and the Superintendent's story needs no corroboration. His fortune is commonly believed to be somewhat greater than he figures it up, but the public estimation of the wealth of forehanded men is often exaggerated. There is no reason why Mr. BYRNES should not be one of the richest men in New York, if Mr. GEORGE GOULD and the other masters of the stock market continue to speculate on his account at their own risk. The Superintendent thoughtfully declined to give the names of the stocks in which he is operating on his own account. Incautious persons would have argued most illogically that a speculator so fortunate through others must be fortunate of himself. Mr. BYRNES scarcely needs to speculate for himself, since he has friends so faithful, but perhaps their advice may occasionally make him less unlucky on his private ventures than he avows.

Before congratulating Mr. BYRNES upon his provision against the rain, it is desirable to inquire whether it was not a breach of professional etiquette for him to have re ceived \$230,000, practically as a gift, from Mr. JAY GOULD and Mr. GEORGE GOULD. and presumably other sums from other rich men whom he relieved of anxiety. Everybody knows that famous men of finance are exposed to infinite annoyance from cranks, blackmailers, and adventurers of all sorts Mr. Byrnes has rendered a valuable service in helping the Goulds and others against the attacks of these criminal or irre sponsible persons. Mr. BYRNES's method, in the absence of any desire on the part of the pestered financiers to prose cute, was, we suppose, to nab the culprit and frighten him or her out of the jurisdiction. This is not the most effectual way of preventing crime, but it is effectual enough, at least temporarily; and Mr. BYRNES has always used the power of arrest with great facility against suspicious characters. Be that as it may, he was in the line of his duty in protecting the Goulds and others against threatened assaults upon the person or pocketbook. That is the thing which, among other things, he is paid to do. He is paid by the city to do it. Grateful as the wealthy men whose sleep he made sweeter may have been toward him, and eager as they may have been to reward him, he had no more right to take a gift for the discharge of his duty than an ordinary policeman has. Whether the sum was \$25 or \$230,000 makes no difference. It was a gratuity. There was, we dare say, no disnonesty in his accepting it, but he showed no sense of the delicacy of his position or of his obligation to set a good example to the

Police Department. Anybody else would have done the same very likely. But Superintendent BYRNES is lofty moralist of the PARKHURST school. He cannot afford to take other than lofty views. It would be a proper thing if he should return the money to the donors, or turn it in to the police pension fund.

The Rev. Dr. CHARLES H. PARKHURST preached on Sunday about the modern news-

paper. He remarked: "While the opportunity that the press gives us of coming into contact with the daily life of almost the is the enduring relations that are to be considered, and the deep, conscious life of the world and its statel narch along the line of destiny that are under review there is more of the marrow and quintessence of truti in a single chapter of organized events and analyzed swept up from the dirty floor of the entire habitable portion of the world. A typographical hodge-podge of events is not history, and it does not reveal to us se structural lines, prolonged from the past, along which this great conscious world of ours is moving

along to its destiny." The great conscious world would move right along to its destiny, if no newspapers were published, just as it would move right along if no sermons were preached. But without the newspapers, the great conscious world would never know where it was at. It would never know what Dr. PARKHURST was doing. As a m therefore, of communication between the Doctor and the great conscious world, the newspaper press seems to possess some reason for existence and possibly some slight value.

An estimable and talented woman was Mrs. BLOOMER, who died at a good old age at Council Bluffs on Sunday. It was over thirty years ago that she began to wear in public the peculiar dress which became known as that Bloomer costume," and which brought her a good deal of ridicule, not unkindly in its nature. It was a period at which woman's dress was less "rational," to use her own word, than it is in our time, and she undoubtedly had an influence in improving the nature of the old-fashioned garo worn by the fair sex, especially as regards tight lacing, the length of the skirts, and the get-up of the bonnet or hat. She never was able to laduce more than a very few women to wear the Bloomer costume, and the few who adopted it soon gave it up, because they could not abide to be laughed at. She herself was among the most modest and unassuming of women; and it was only her sincere desire to benefit woman kind that enabled her to bear up under public notice. She was a good lecturer and writer, an earnest advocate of the temperance cause and of woman suffrage, and a gentle, kindly disposed, worthy woman.

J. H. WARWICK of Brooklyn, one of the great-at writers and thinkers of the present day. Tully

The Tully Times is correct in its assertion that WARWICK lives in Brooklyn; that is, he lived there recently. In the Brooklyn Directory for 1804 we find this modest line:

"Wanwick, Jas. H., journalist, h. 168 Madison." We hold, however, with due respect to the opinion of the Tully Times, that WARWICK has yet to prove his right to be mentioned in the same breath with Col. ARE SLUPSKY of St Louis, or even to be classed with such thinkers and writers as Professor Rouges of Parthenon

Heights and KOOT HOOMI LAL SING.

It is not from the State Department at Washington, but from our cable correspondent at London that we learn that Queen RANAVA-LONA III. of Madagascar has sent to the American Government an urgent appeal to take means to prevent France from an-nexing the country of which she is the Queen, Limited. In advance of the odicial reply of Secretary GRESHAM to her Majesty's appeal, we may as well communicate the information that Mr. CLEVELAND will be unable to anything for the maintenance of her authority or to prevent the French from encroaching upon it. In the Malagasy case it is hardly worth while to express the regret which may

often be proper in other cases in which we feel compelled to make an unfavorable answer to an urgent appeal from royalty. The President of the United States has striven with all his might aince the 4th of March, 1803, to assist another unfortunate and unhappy island queen, to wit her Majesty LILIUOKALANI, and he has not had the satisfaction of meeting with that measure of success which seemed to him desirable. h would therefore be unbecoming for him to us dertake the protection of RANAVALONA III.of Madagascar against the French until he has found some means of protecting Little GRALAM of Hawaii against President Doll. Her Majesty of the Hova dynasty, who is the royal spouse of Minister RAINILAIANIVONY, will accept the assurances of our distinguished consideration The French are after her!

Local government is largely a business matter and requires business addition, integrity, and prompt ness in affairs, rather than partian sent and skill in bossing voters. Parties corrupt so said skill in bossing voters. Parties corrupt so said skill in the tricks of the demagnence so readily that it meaning pearls before swine to intrust them in the time and the said of the s

The same argument holds good in regard to the government of States and of the nation, If the government of this city and of all cities should be divorced from politics, why not the government of the States and that of the Union? Why not seek for a pure-minded and high-minded despot, and commit everything to him?

Following the adoption of a Constitution forbidding gambling in any form in the State of New York, a Sporting League has been organzed in England to take arms against the National Anti-Gambling League, an organization which the Hon. JAMES LOWTHER, M. P., calls "the common enemy," threatening the exist-ence of all English sports. All English sportsmen are therefore summoned to get together and defend their interests. Mr. LOWTHER declares the National Anti-Gambling League to be "Puritanical and hypocritical movement which, unless sternly and vigorously contested wffl do a vast deal of mischief," as it aims at "nothing less than the destruction of the main amusements which prevail in Great Britain."

The anti-gambling people protest that they have no hostility to any form of sport as such and do not even aim at the abolition of betting between man and man. But they are down on bookmakers and bookmaking. Horse racing of course, is the first thing to be dealt with by the anti-gamblers. It must be many years before the English reformers can achieve the triumph of moral restriction imposed upon New Yorkers, but they may succeed after all,

There is something awe-inspiring in the thought that the Nineteenth century is drawing so rapidly toward its end.—New York Press. It would inspire much more awe if the old machine should stop, or even alacken down.

We understand that Mayor GILROY has refused to issue auctioneers' licenses to the butcher, baker and candlestick maker" into whose hands Sheriff TAMSEN and the German. American Reform Union propose to put the Sheriff's auction business. This refusal creditable to Mr. GILROY; and now Mr. TANsen will try to get a license from Mayor Strong, That will give Mr. STRONG a shining opportunity which he couldn't have expected to find so soon, of standing firm against abuses proposed by those of his own household. The job is too clear for any Mayor to issue licenses to the TAMSEN auctioneers.

THE "AMERICA" TESTIMONIAL Gov. Greenhalge Wants the Marine Base

BOSTON, Dec. 31.-Gov. Greenhalge wants the United States Marine band at the great testimonial to be given in honor of the Rev. Dr. Smith, the venerable author of "America," in Boston during the month of February. This morning he addressed to President Cleveland the following letter: "I beg to call your attention to the proposed

testimonial in this city to the Rev. Samuel F. Smith, the venerable author of the national hymn "America." He is now living at Newton Centre, at the advanced age of 8%. The movement here has aroused widespread enthusiasm. The committee of reception of eighty-six of which have the honor to be Chairman, consists of many of the most prominent men of Massachusetts. This is the first formal acknowledgment of the people's indebtedness to the author of the noble national anthem, and it is earnestly house by all associated with the project that it shall have the recognition of the national Govern-

ment.

'It is especially deemed as a very appropriats form of recognition that the United States Marine band should be detailed to visit Hoston on this occasion and take part in the programme. I am aware that it is not customary to detail the band to play outside of Washington, but I beg to hope that you will concur with us in regard-

ional occasion.

"Certainly such action on your part would be pleasing to the people of New England. Trusting that you may be able to grant the request."

am sincerely yours,
"Frederick T. Greenalge,
"Governor of Massachusetts,"

PELHAM BAY PARK RENTALS.

President Cinusen's Answer to the Report of the Commissioners of Accounts.

President Clausen of the Park Board sent s eport to Mayor Gilroy yesterday replying to the strictures of the Commissioners of Ac counts on the failure to collect all the rent due the city from tenants of buildings in Pelham Bay Park, Mr. Clausen shows that eight of the reported delinquents have paid \$1,194 since the investigation was made, and that the city has been receiving increased rentals in the aggregate every year.

He points out the fact that many of the buildings are maintained because no fund for the ings are maintained because no fund for the permanent improvement of the Park has been provided so that they could be removed. Many of the buildings are small ones in isolated places, which if they were left vacant would become the resort of thieves and tramps, and soon would be destroyed. The effort, he reports, is to preserve the buildings so that the city can set a decent sum on their sale. Mr. Clausen says the city cannot expect to get hig rentals as it cannot lease for a fixed term, and the title it designs is subject to the right of the general publis to use the buildings as park property.

ALBANY, Dec. 31. Attorney-General Hallock has received hundreds of letters asking that the various provisions of the new Constitu tion be construed. The provision prohibiting the use or acceptance of free passes by public the use or acceptance of free passes by public officials is the one most anxiously inquired about. Public officials who receive no salary from the State, such as notaries public and the Regents, would seem not to come within the meaning of the provision. At any rate, Atterney-tieners, Hancock will defend an action in court, to be brought in a few days by Lewis F. Carr. consel for the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, to test the question. The action will be brought in the case of a notary public who desired to use a pass.

Carrier's Address.

Beyond the flashing gate, bright with the morning What glad or dark dreams walt, what promise of

what days? Life and love and death, battle and sorrow and mirth, For an interspace, for a breath, this is the jet of each: This is the web that is woven, the song that is sung at the threshold of birth.

Beyond the flashing gate, what shapes of light of night, What hope a illuminate, what hearthreaks lick b

amite?
What loosening of bands, true trained by the years. What faitering of dear hamis what history rate of tears. Hall to the griefs and the gladuces, the good and the ill, and the atout heart void of learn

Come with your dreams and deeds now as if Time were young; Pipe us on heavenlier reads some that the ages have sung; Love and death and life, friendship and laborate and and and

Jubilant clamor and strife, awarmers of The radiant world of the living, the street bright earth that we have from our maner's trees

Newnat born of time, of the true wheat trackless feet.

Noiseless as forming rime, go their wild was or sweek. Over living and dead, be our heafts young as thins! Now by thy fair veiled head and the most year man. This is the boson that we ask there much hear mangered

hope, and love like a class to shine